

LANGUAGE STYLE OF JOKOWI'S POLITICAL SPEECH

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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English Education Program

By:

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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ABSTRACT

Seni Sehati Br. Surbakti , 1402050303, “*Language Style of Jokowi’s Political Speech*”. Skripsi. English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher’s Training and Education (FKIP), University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU). Medan 2018

The research deals with Language Style Jokowi’s Political Speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. The Objective of The Study 1.) To describe the types of language style in Jokowi’s political speech in event HUT TNI ke-72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. 2.) To describe the ways of language style used by Jokowi in his political speech. The research Design was qualitative approach. Technique for collecting Data were analyzed using descriptive analysis technique, by describing the styles of language styles, and the dominantly of language style. The data were taken by <https://m.detik.com/news/berita/ini-pidato-lengkap-jokowi-pimpin-Hut-Dirgahyu-TNI-ke-72/>.. The data was transcribed into script. The data were collected through the following steps which the researcher was analyzed the script and observing the video of Jokowi’s political speech. The result, shows that there are nine Rhetorical meaning they are: Alliteration, Assonance, Anastrophe, Asyndeton, Pleonasm, Tautology, Periphrases, Prolepsis, Hyperbole and there are seven Figurative styles : Simile, Methaphor, Personification, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Satire and Sarcasm. The Rhetorical styles keep maintaining the real meaning, and mostly the use of the style doesn’t give particular changing to the meaning of words uttered by Jokowi in his speech. However, the use of Rhetorical and Figurative style shows the non-literal meaning, since the meaning of the words form new meanings.

Keyword: *Language Style, Politic Speech , Jokowi*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Humans was bedifferent from other creatures in the universe since they use language to facilitate them to transfer information for them. The language style have changed based on the social context.Social context encompasses addressee,topic,time,and place. Every people have different ways of communication,even he or she talk with same topic but it does not mean that they have same style in speak. By using language style had made the listener understand about the meaning of the language used. One of the most common ways of identifying a person is by his or her language. Because language is inherently involved in socialization,the social group whose language you speak is an important identity for you (spolsky,2010:57).However, peoples especially students still got difficultiess to comprehedthe language styles theory. They did not known that one about the important of learning language style communication. In daily life, which one of the students in the students academic year 2017 semester six which it was related with subject Semantic. Semantic is study of meaning in language it is fact that meaning is a part of language, so we must understand about the important of learning language. So that whatever they have been said, we can receipt with right communication, but students did not realized that benefit of language style in communication. For example in daily life when students in UMSU said “ he is addicted to the bottle” its another

meaning indirect that he drink too much .its include metonymy of figurative language. In fact, language style is very influence in making the sense of the language used. For second reason students in UMSU have not been able to identify types of language style , they also still got difficulties to comprehend the language styles. If they know types of language style it just only a little known types of language style, they are :hyperbole, litotes, irony and simile. Therefore we need understand about language style ,so we can understand and make good communication to our friend on the condition or situation which requires language style is language used. We known that Jokowi is our president, but we used to hear ,watch TV look when he is speech of political unconsciously, Jokowi has some language styles that he is conveying in direct meaning,.

Here are one example of Jokowi in his political speech

“impian” setiap provinsi kita jadikan satu menjadi impian besar bangsa indonesia , impian setiap provinsi kita jadikan satu menuju ke arah man bangsa indonesia membangun masa depannya.” . The variation of language styles can be found in any kinds of speech. Any speech made places major emphasis on the language goals, but political speeches places higher importance than others they particularly political speeches. In politics, the function of language is limited as a device to express the extent of power. Therefore, the use of language in politics is not easily understood by common people who do not have good understanding politics. Language facilities the idea of a certain country in manifesting political wills and accompanying political action with other countries in the world wide. Beard(2000:18) mentions that the language in politic is means of presenting and shaping argument. Language, then, politicians could be regarded as the

vehicle of politician since provides opportunity for politician to explore the resources available through language to manipulate words to suit their intention.

B. The Identification of Problem

Based on the background of the study, the problem of this research identified as follow:

1. Especially students in UMSU was difficult to understand the language style theory and they still not to comprehend realize that benefit of language style in communication.
2. Students in UMSU has not been able to identified types of language style
3. Jokowi speech who know has language style of rhetorical meaning and figurative meaning in his political speech

C. The Scope And Limitation

This study was scope on the use of language Style Based Indirect Meaning : Rhetorical and Figurative it was limited only language styles that was used by Jokowi of his political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia

D. The Formulation of Problem

In relation to the background of the study, the problem was formulated and identified as follow:

1. What types of language styles are used by Jokowi of political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia

2. How are language style used by Jokowi of his political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia

E. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study can be described as follows:

1. To describe the types of language style in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI ke-72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia
2. To describe the ways of language style used by Jokowi in his political speech

F. Significance of The Study

Theoretically, findings of the study expected to be relevant and useful theoretically and practically in some respects. Findings of the study will be expected to relevant theoretically and practically, where they were expected to enrich the theories of linguistics especially about speech style specifically in the literary work.

Practically, the findings of this study are useful for:

1. The students as reference for those who are interested in studying sociolinguistic and interested in conducting any further studies in speech style.
3. The readers, especially for the students' UMSU, the results of the study can be purposed to introduce them which referred to speech style and its realization in social life especially in the entertainment world namely radio broadcaster.
4. Listeners, can help them to introduce that their style in language shows their characteristic and can enrich their knowledge about speech style.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Style

Style is essentially speakers' response to their audience. In many languages not only reveals the degree of formality on an interaction. Hofstadter(2008) defined style as "the way in which ideas are believed and advocated". Choice of speech is obligatory and is maintained throughout an interaction. However, occasional style shift can be observed even through every factor remains unchanged.

According to Keraf (2009: 12) said that style is come from Latin word "Stilus", that as tool to write in candle plaque. The skill in using this tool influence clearness of writing in that plaque. Because of that development, language style becomes a part of diction or the word, certain phrase or clause in facing a certain occasion.

2. Language Style

Language style is a way to use language. Language style makes us easily to apprehend any characters and personalities Keraf(2009: 12) According to Irvine(2001:22) defines style as a part of a system of distinction, in which a style contrasts with other social meaning. Style then crucially concerns on distinctiveness; though it may characterize an individual, it does so only within a social framework. It refers to the way to convey the same information by using different expression and related to different variations of language that are used in different situation and needs. According to Keraf (2009: 12) language style is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (language user). A good language style

has three certain elements, there are: honesty, civility, and attractive. Honesty it means that we go along with the good rule to use language. Civility is giving appreciation for people who encouraged in a conversation by using polite words and the third component is attractive. A style that attractive has to contain variation, humor, good understanding, and having imaginations. Based on definition above, it can be summarized that language style is a way to express the idea with special language that shows the writer's soul, spirit and concern (the use of vocabulary). The language style can be seen in relation to certain language form, such as variation, style of language, or dialect, in its application in society. By using the language style, therefore the people create their environment for themselves, custom ritual, etc.

3. Types of Language Style

Types of language style which classifies into:

3.1 Style Based on Diction: Formal, Informal, And Conventional

It refers to focusses on the appropriate choice of words in spesific situation. In serious situation (formal style), in relax situasion (informal style), and in exchanging situation infomation situation (conversational). Example :

1. "May I present Mr. Jimmy?" this is in serious style (formal style)
2. "Hi, hey, what's up?" this is informal style
3. "I believe that I can find one " Conventional style

3.2 Style Based on Intonation: High, Middle, and Low

It refers to focusses on the changing of vocal cord intonation. It is usually found in oral communication. In public speaking can be intimidating, but there are ways to convey your ideas and thoughts in articulate and emphasize manner. Intonation and stress in your speech can help to create interest in your message and keep the audience engaged.

3.3 Style Based on Sentence Structure: Climax, Anti-Climax, Parallelism, Antithesis, and Repetition.

It refers to focusses on the structure of the sentence. It starts from the less important idea to the most important idea (climax), it starts from the most important idea moves to the important idea (anti-climax), it uses parallel phrase or words (parallelism), it conveys idea (antithesis), or it uses repetition of sounds, syllables and words (repetition)

Style based climax is a types of affirmation that expression some things on a storied based from the smallest to the largest and some climax has the effect of building excitement and anticipation Example:

1. "All parties ranging from children, teenagers, until parents feel happy with the construction of the mosque."
2. "Look! Up in the sky !It's bird! It's a plane! It's Superman!"
(<https://www.litcharts.com>)
3. "If you think that's bad, it gets worse."(<https://www.litcharts.com>)

Style based Anti-climax is opposite from affirmation climax there are two types of anti-climax. The first is used in narrations, such as the anti-climax about the overall plot of the story. The second one is a figure of speech, which might occur anywhere in the story.

Example of Anti-Climax in literature

1. The Rape of the lock By Alexander Pope ...” (<https://literarydevice.net/anti-climax>)
 “Here thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
 Dost sometimes counsel take, and sometimes tea....”(<https://literarydevice.net/anti-climax>)
2. Head master, teachers, school staff and all students SMP N 2 Medan follow the
 Ceremony(<https://literarydevice.net/anti-climax>)
3. The Deserted House By Alfred Lord Tennyson(<https://literarydevice.net/anti-climax>)
 “Come away. For life and thought
 Here no longer dwell;
 But in a city glorious
 A great and distant city-have brought
 A mansion in incorruptible
 Would they could have stayed with us.” <https://literarydevice.net/anti-climax>)

Style based Parallelism is commonly used to show a common point position something which is often considered as something which has distance cause it has different characteristic. Parallelism in a sentence that are grammatically the same or similar in their construction, sound, meaning. Example :

1. Love is understanding
2. Love is loyalty
3. Love is willing sacrifice

Style based antithesis is affirmation which use words couple that opposite meaning in one sentence and it always in literature Example :

1. He is working day ,night, for realize him dreams
2. “It was the best of times, it was the worst of times” ..by Charles Dickens(<https://literarydevice.net/anti-climax>)
3. “love is an ideal thing, marriage a real thing”...by Aristoteles(<https://literarydevice.net/anti-climax>)

Style based Repetition is affirmaation use repeater words as affirmation.Repetition commonly in literary like prose and poetry work as well as in ordinary conversations, but in figure of speech is not distinguished solely.Example:

1. The president said “Work-work and work” (<https://literarydevice.net/> Repetition)
2. “Whenever you need me, wherever you need me, I will be there for you.”

(<https://literarydevice.net/Repetition>)

3. “If you think you can do it, you can do it.” (<https://literarydevice.net/> Repetition)

3.4 Style Based on Direct and Indirect Meaning : Rhetorical and Figurative.

Keraf(2009:129) declared that “Rhetorical meaning consists of they are:alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron. Figurative meaning is the opposite of literal meaning.figure of speech conveys figurative meaning in which the word used to create an effect in expressing a figuer, picture or image. Keraf (2009:12) classifies the figurative meaning into some types namely:simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, metonym, irony, antonomasia, hypallage, synecdoche, epithet, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, pun, and sarcasm.

Another type of transfer meaning iss called metonym which this is include of figurative meaning .Fromkin,Victoria (2003) For the purpose of this study, the focus will

be on the rhetorical and figurative language style which proposed by Keraf (2009; 12).

The detail explanation will be discussed below.

Example : style based Rhetorical and Figurative meaning

“The floor was more humane than the platform” this is Metonym

“The floor was more humane than the platform is Metonym cause the sentences means,

That substitutes for an object the name of an attribute or concept associated with that object.

4. Meaning

Palmer (1981:5) defines the meaning in accordance to the Swiss linguist, Ferdinand de Saussure, that every linguistic sign consists of two components, they are signified and signifier. Signified is that which will be given a meaning. It is a kind of concept or thought reference from a certain sign. Signifier is the sign that will have sound component and concept (meaning) component.

Devit and Stereny (1999), defines meaning into human being apply the principle of referent and structure understand the conceptual meaning of a sentence. For example : The knife is sharp, two words meaning of knife is inanimate, a tool, made of metal, having a back, having a blade, to cut things. The conceptual meaning of sharp is with a fine cutting edge, state, relative, semantically, knife is called an argument and sharp is a predicate.

4.1 Style Based on Direct and Indirect Meaning

In linguistics, meaning is what the source or sender expresses, communication or conveys in their message to the observer or receiver and what the receiver infers from the

current context. Adisutrisno, D. Waiman (2008) mention that almost all of the words of a language have meaning there also words that have conceptual meaning, social meaning, direct and indirect meaning, Metaphors, the meaning of word is not the literal meaning of the word example: cat (explained a malicious women)

Direct and indirect meanings are mostly interpreted as literal and non-literal meaning. Literal and non-literal meaning are distinctions within some fields of language analysis, in particular stylistics, rhetoric, and semantics. Saeed (1997:215) mentions that literal language uses words directly according to their proper meanings (signified). On other hand, figurative (or non-literal) language uses words directly according to their proper meanings (signified). On other hand, figurative (or non-literal) language uses words in figures of speech.

Ferdinand de Saussure defines the meaning consist of two components, they are signified and signifier. Signified is the sign that will be given a meaning and signifier is the sign that will have sound component and concept (meaning) component. Saeed (1997:215) mentions meaning consist they are: direct meaning and non-literal is indirect meaning

4.2 Indirect Meaning

indirect meaning (non-literal meaning) is conveys other meaning of its real meaning. Keraf (2009:12) classification into two, namely: rhetorical meaning and figurative meaning.

4.3.1 Rhetorical Meaning

Rhetorical meaning is a meaning which deviates from its literal meaning in order to get certain effects. Keraf (2009:12) classifies the rhetorical meaning into some types namely:

alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron.

1. Alliteration is a series of words that begin with the same letter or sound alike. In other words, alliteration is a language style that has three repetitions of the same consonant sound that follows each other. It is usually used in poem and prose, to create beautiful sentence or to emphasize word.

Example; "She sells sea shells by the sea shore"

2. Assonance is the identity of similarity in sound between internal vowels in neighboring words. Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds, most commonly within short passage of verse or language style that has repetition of the same vowel sound in words that follow each other and it is usually found in poem in order to emphasize or to make it more artistic.

Example: She has healthy and shiny skin.

3. Anastrophe is a figure of speech in which the syntactically correct order subject, verb and object is changed.

Example: Potatoes I like to mean I like potatoes.

4. Anaphora is a figure of speech which conveys denial of one's intention to speak of a subject that is at the same time named or insinuated

Example: "I'm not going to throw mud at my opponent, because he's fine man. (politician San Fernando Red)

5. Apostrophe is the breaking off discourse to address some absent person or thing, some abstract quality, an inanimate object, or a nonexistent character. For example : ugh, cell phone, why don't you load the message?

6. Asyndeton is the omission of conjunction between words, phrases, or clauses.
Example: She was young, she was pure.
7. Polysyndeton is the addition of conjunction between words, phrase, or clauses,
for example: she was young and pure
8. Chiasmus is the reversal of grammatical structures or ideas in successive phrases, or clauses, which do not necessarily involve a repetition of words. For example : forget what you want to remember, and you remember what you want to forget
9. Ellipsis is a style that omits a part of sentence which easily to be filled or interpreted by reader and make the meaning of the sentence become clear. It is also used when you want to quote material and omit some words which usually consists of three evenly spaced dots (periods) with spaces between the ellipsis and surrounding letters or other marks. For example: the ceremony honored twelve brilliant athletes....visiting U.S
10. Euphemism is a word or phrase used to replace an unpleasant word or expression which describes reality in a more pleasant and less direct way. For example: die > pass away
11. Litotes is understatement using a negation of a term with negative connotation to highlight the positive connotation of the opposite. In other words, it is a denial of the contrary. For example: He is no fool
12. Hysteron proteron is a rhetorical device which occurs when the first key word of the idea refers to something that happens temporally later than the second key word. For example : “We granted his prayer and gave him John, and we made his wife fertile for him

13. Pleonasm is the use of second or more words (phrase) to express an idea. These words are redundant. For example : He saw the accident with his own eyes.
14. Periphrasis is the replacement of a single word by several which together have the same meaning. It is meaning of an object by a phrase that brings out some particular feature of the object. For example: Melting pot > New York
15. Prolepsis is used when the idea or argument is given before it occurs in the reality. For example : My parents found out I crashed the car. I'm dead, instead of saying I will be dead
16. Syllepsis is one verb governing two or more nouns with at least one of which is literally incongruous. For example: I bought the milk and the idea of going shopping
17. Zeugma is used when one verb or adjective governing two or more nouns, blending together grammatically and logically different ideas. For example: John lost his coat and his temper
18. Correctio is a correction or revision of previous words. For example: Shameful it is say ay- if the fact be known
19. Hyperbole is a deliberate over statement or exaggeration, the aim is to emphasize or to intensify one of the features of the object in question to a degree which will show its utter absurdity. For example : You will have a perfect feeling
20. Paradox is a statement that appears to contradict itself , paradox contains contradictory statement that may nonetheless be true. For example : Just because She's passed on. Doesn't mean She's moved on
- 21 Oxymoron is used when incongruous or contradictory terms appear side by side. For example : It was such a cruel kindness.

4.3.2 Figurative Meaning

Figurative meaning is the opposite of literal meaning. Figure of speech conveys figurative meaning in which the word used to create an effect in expressing a figure, picture or image. Keraf (2009:129) classifies the figurative meaning into some types namely: simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, metonym, irony, antonomasia, hypallage, synecdoche, epithet, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, pun, and sarcasm.

1. Simile is an explicit comparison between two things which has different reality. This comparison has to be specific and needs the sign posting words between two kinds of ideas or objects. We can use simile to make description more emphatic or vivid. The words that are usually used are as...if, as...as, as....like, as though, etc. For example :
He can run as fast as a deer
2. Metaphor is a style which directly connects seemingly unrelated subject. It is a figure of speech that connects two or more things. More generally, a metaphor describes a first subject as being or equal to a second object in some way. Where with few words, emotion, and associations from one context are associated with object and entities in a different context. The comparison is not stated explicitly but implied. For example : You are my guiding star
3. Allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract ideas and principles are described in terms of characters, figures and events. It allows speakers to put forward moral views. For example: All animals (society) are equal but a few are more equal than others.
4. Personification is attributing or applying human qualities to inanimate object, animal, or natural phenomena. In other words, personification is describing a nonliving object as if they were live like human being. For example : Play with your beauty

5. Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. For example: Don't act like a Romeo in front of her
6. Eponym is a name of a legend or real person that speakers associate with some other person, object or thing. For example: Hercules to refer to powerful
7. Metonym is a style which replaces the name of something by the name of thing which has the same character or substitution of a word to suggest what is really meant. For example: She drives her new Chevrolet
8. Antonomasia is a phrase that takes place of a proper name. For example: She philosopher to refer to Aristotle
9. Hypallage is a figure of speech in which the natural relation of two words in a statement are interchanged. For example: I spent the restless night with him
10. Irony is a figure of speech that represents a particular kind of extended reference; extension in direction opposite to the normal one. For example: What a great idea
11. Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole or the whole for a part. For example:

1. We need strong bodies for our team (strong men)

The above sentence is a form of figurative in synecdoche form. Synecdoche is a kind of figurative language that uses a part of something to state the whole of it (pars pro toto). The above example explains strong body is meant to the man who has a full body

2. Use your head to figure it out (brain)

Synecdoche in the sentence above uses the whole to state a part of it (totum pro parte). The above sentence uses head as the replacement of brain

12. Epitaph is a descriptive literary device that describes a place, a thing or place more prominent than they are actually are, for example: sailing across the wine-dark sea.
Wine-dark to explain the colour of the sea
13. Satire is a figure of speech employed to expose and criticize of an individual or a society by using humor, exaggeration or ridicule. For example: what's the use of your learning to do right, when it's troublesome to do right and isn't no trouble to do wrong, and the wages is just the same
14. Innuendo is a veiled remark about someone or something that indirectly insinuates something bad or impolite. It indirectly suggests that someone has done something improper. For example: I've found a way to get extra help on the test
15. Antiphrasis is literary the use of a word or phrase in a way that is opposite of what it really means. For example: you ate the spaghetti even though you knew it was cooked three days ago? very smart
16. Pun is a play on words in which a humorous effect is produced by using a word that suggest two or more meanings or by exploiting similar sounding words having different meanings. For example: An elephant's opinion carries a lot of weight
17. Sarcasm is a form of expression of language which includes the assertion of a statement that is disbelieved by the expresser. In this case, the intended meaning is different from the sentence meaning. For example: I didn't attend the funeral, but I sent a nice letter saying I approved of it

5. The Factor Influencing of Language Style

Language style is the way to express something to the other that related to the language that someone use in communication. It can be the oral and written form of language that involved expressing and patterning of choices opinion and selecting from,

in order to convey the messages what do the speaker mean. Language style used by speaker will be influenced by social factors. So, the speaker will express something differently based on the status, age, social distance, occupation, etc. Holmes (2001: 8) says people may use one or more language style and may switch between different language styles in communication. There are four components which influence someone's language style, namely: (1) setting, (2) participants, (3) topic, and (4) the function. These factors have an important role for the speaker to decide the kinds of language style they use in communication.

5.1 Setting

Setting can lead to different language style regardless the personal relationship between participants (Holmes, 2001: 10). In addition, setting includes physical and situational contexts where the conversation happens. Physical context refers to the place, while situational context refers to the social and culture aspects of the conversation.

5.2 Participants

The term participant refers to the people involved in a conversation. They consist of at least two parts, namely the speaker and hearer. The relation between participants can be seen in terms of social distance and social status.

a. Social Distance

Social distance refers to the relation between participants or how well the speaker knows the hearer (Holmes, 2001: 9).

b. Social Status

Social status also refers to the relation between participants. It is related to power, educational background, descent, and age. A speaker who has a high status uses informal style toward a low status hearer. In opposite, a speaker who has a low status uses the formal one toward a high status hearer.

5.3 Topic

Topic refers to what is being talked about. Topic is the main discussion of a conversation. In an office, when two colleagues talk about their work, they use formal style. However, when they talk about their hobbies, they prefer to use informal style rather than formal style.

5.4 Function

Function refers to why they are speaking or the aim of the interaction. Holmes (2001: 10) suggests that language can provide some information and it can also express someone's feeling.

7. Political Speech

Political speech are supposed to increase the population's political participant, to help them to understand the important issues, and how to find the best solution for a problem as well a way for the politicians to persuade others in order to have

the same opinion as the speaker. According to Irimiea (2010: 3) these kinds of speech usually rest on the discussion and of an issue and, most importantly, the use of persuasion techniques Political speech focus on the topics of anything related to politics and fulfills different function due to different political activities. In political speeches, the ideas and ideologies of the speaker need to be conveyed through language so that they are accepted and agree by the audience as well as by others who may read or hear parts of the speech on mass media or printed media. Hence, the words choice and expressions are used or omitted to affect meaning in different ways. As what is stated by Beard (2000: 18), a political speech is not necessarily a success, because of connection of the truth, rather it may be matter of presenting valid argument.

B.Relevant Studies

The studies that have relevant with this study are; first this study which has relevance with this research was conducted by Tyas(2013) who investigated language style in Nicholas Sarkory's speech.The result showed that irony was mostly used in his speech and the least are methaphor and anithesis.

Second,Kulo (2009) analyzed speeches Obama and Johnn McCain were taken as his research subject. He found that in expressing their arguments in accordance to the a in Iraq, both Obama and McCain used linguistic featues,, namely methapors and metonymies.

Third, Uvehhammer (2005), who focussed her study on linguistic strategies in political deabate of bussh and kerry. She found methaphors used in the debate have similar features to a fairy tale about the struggle between Good and evil. Kulo (2009) analyzed

speeches Obama and John McCain were taken as his research subject. He found that in expressing their arguments in accordance to the a in Iraq, both Obama and McCain used linguistic features, namely metaphors and metonymies. So the researcher try analyses language style of Jokowi's political speech from <https://m.detik.com/news/berita/ini-pidato-lengkap-jokowi-pimpin-Hut Dirgahyu- TNI-ke-72//>).

C. Conceptual Framework

Language style is the choice of words used by a specific group of people when they speak. Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by mean of which human beings, as member of social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. Language styles have meaning of sentence. In sentence of meaning, the speaker will be convey the speech with indirect meaning (Rhetorical and Figurative) when a speaker want to speech, we can find out to the audience of a sentence and it is also relation with language styles, which style of a speaker relation with the meaning outside of sentence with the relation of meaning of sentence. Learning language style very important in our life it refers to purpose to make good communication with our friends and society life. Style have varieties meaning which it help us to conveys something with soft words. In politic world politician language style commonly when they speech it comes from social, culture or it purpose to make different sense in communication

In here the researcher used theory from Keraf (2009:12) which mention classifies the Rhetorical and Figurative meaning into some types namely: Simile, Metaphor, allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, Antonomasia, Hipflask or Hipalase, Irony, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, and

Paronomasia and Rhetorical meaning is classified into some types namely: alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. The Research Design

This study was a descriptive qualitative design used script by Jokowi political speech in event HUT TNI ke-72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. This study focuses on language style in political speech. Bogdan & Biklon (1992) define qualitative research as a research method whose data “is in the form of words or picture rather than number”. The qualitative researcher, then, attempts, to arrive at a rich description of the people, object, events, places, conversation, and so on. As the study focuses on language style in a speech.

B. The Source of Data

The source of data in this study was taken from Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI ke-72 Indonesia proclamation independence speech from script <https://m.detik.com/news/berita/ini-pidato-lengkap-jokowi-pimpin-Hut-Dirgahyu-TNI-ke-72/>). The researcher chose Jokowi's political speech because she was found that there are some rhetorical and figurative language style in the speech.

C. The Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected through the following steps which the researcher was analyzed the script and observing the video of Jokowi's political speech, and then transcribe the script of utterance spoken by participant <https://m.detik.com/news/berita/ini-pidato-lengkap-jokowi-jokowi-pimpin-Hut-Dirgahyu-TNI-ke-72/>).

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The data analyzed through qualitative analysis by The data was taken from the script by participant <https://m.detik.com/news/berita/ini-pidato-lengkap-jokowi-jokowi-pimpin-Hut-Dirgahyu-TNI-ke-72/>). There some steps in getting the data:

1. For the first time, the researcher watched video Jokowi in political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia
2. Searching and browsing the script of Jokowi's political speech from internet to get textual form of his speech.
3. After getting the script, the researcher cut with some paragraphs marks or codes it only the data refer to type of language style by kerat(2009;12)
4. The final step, the all marked data is classified into the type of language style in order to be easy to analyze, the researcher make a table to easy to share found the data transcribing to format Microsoft Word 2007.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data for this study were taken from observation data by listening and observing the video of Jokowi's political speech, and then transcribe the script of utterance spoken by participant <https://m.detik.com/news/berita/ini-pidato-lengkap-jokowi-jokowi-pimpin-Hut-Dirgahyu-TNI-ke-72>. The researcher identifies and analyzes the script of this speech related to language style. Afterward, the researcher explains the function of each type of language style from some data.

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the data analysis was done from :watched video jokowi in political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia, Searching and browsing the script of jokowi's political speech from internet to get textual form of his speech, After getting the script, the researcher cut into some paragraph and marks or codes it only the data refer to type of language style,: Rhetorical and Figurative language style which proposed by Keraf (2009; 12). The final step, the all marked data is classified into the type of language style, in order to be easy to analyze, the researcher make a table to east to share found the datatranscribing to format Microsoft Word 2007. The researcher was founded Rhetorical and Figurative meaning in language style of Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia, language style of Jokowi's in political speech result followedby the data of table in this below :

As discussion in chapter two, types of language style based direct and indirect meaning the researcher were taken by language style indirrect meaning they are : Rhetorical and Figurative language style which proposed by Keraf (2009; 129).

4.Types of Language Style in Language Style of Jokowi's Political Speechindirect meaning of Rhetorical and Figurative Meaning in language style jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia

4.1 Types of Rhetorical in language style of jokowi's in Political Speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia

Table 4.1
Alliteration

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 2 | <u>Saudara-saudara sebangsa dan setanah air</u> (fellowmen and the compatriots) |
| 2. | 3 | <u>Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan setanah air</u> (fellowmen and the compatriots) |
| 3. | 9 | <u>Saudara-saudara se-bangsa dan setanah air</u> (fellowmen and the compatriots) |
| 4. | 21 | <u>Pemerintah fokus unuk memerangi kemiskinan,menekan ketimpangan,dan mengurangi penngangguran</u> (government focus on fighting poverty, pressin inequality and reduce unemployment) |
| 5. | 29 | <u>Bertahun-tahun Saudara-saudara kita di Tanah Papua harus membeli BBM</u> (many years our Brothers & sisters in Papua ssoil |

| | | |
|----|----|--|
| | | must buy BBM) |
| 6. | 41 | <u>Saudara-saudaraku</u> dari sabang sampai Meruke, dari Miangas hingga Rote(my brother and sister from Sabang to Merauke) |
| 7. | 46 | Kita ikut serta dalam upaya memelihara <u>ketertiban</u> dunia berdasarkan <u>kemerdekaan, perdamaian</u> abadi, dan <u>keadilan</u> sosial(we participate in maintaining the world based on freedom, eternal peaces and social justice.) |
| 8. | 50 | <u>Saudara-saudara se-bangsa dan se-Tanah</u> <u>air</u> (fellowmen and the compatriots) |
| 9. | 58 | <u>saudara- saudara se-bangsa dan se-Tanah</u> <u>air</u> (fellowmen and the compatriots) |

Table 4.1 Alliteration. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning, the researcher found Alliteration in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Alliteration is a series of words that begin with the same letter or sound.

Table 4.2
Assonance

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 1. | 2 | <i>S<u>au</u>dara-s<u>au</u>dara se<u>ba</u>ngsa dan se<u>ta</u>nah air(fellowmen and the compatriots)</i> |
| 2. | 3 | <i>S<u>au</u>dara-s<u>au</u>dara se-B<u>a</u>ngsa dan se<u>ta</u>nah air(fellowmen and the compatriots)</i> |
| 3. | 9 | <i>S<u>au</u>dara-s<u>au</u>dara se-B<u>a</u>ngsa dan se-T<u>a</u>nah air(fellowmen and the compatriots)</i> |
| 4. | 50 | <i>S<u>au</u>dara-s<u>au</u>dara se-b<u>a</u>ngsa dan se-T<u>a</u>nah air(fellowmen and the compatriots)</i> |

In the table 4.2 Assonance, One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning the researcher found Assonance in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds or repetition of the same vowel sound in words that follow each other

Table 4.3
Anastrophe

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 23 | <i>Pertumbuhan Ekonomi juga terus kita jaga agar berkualitas dan berkeadilan(Economic growth also keeps us in order to be qualified and fair)</i> |
| 2. | 41 | <i>Salah satu penggerus daya saing kita</i> |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <i>adalah korupsi</i> (One of the crushers of our competitiveness in corruption) |
|--|--|---|

Table 4.3 Anastrophe. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning the researcher found Anastrophe . Anastrophe is figure of speech in which the synyactically correct order of subject,verb and object is changed.

Table 4.4

Asyndeton

| No | Paragraph | Sentence |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | 4 | Sementara dibeberapa negara lain di landa konflik kekerasan antar suku,perpecahan antaragama,pertikaian antar golongan. (while in several other ethnic countries in the multi-ethnic clashes of violence, inter –religious, divisions, inter-group disputes) |
| 2. | 5 | <i>Kita merebut kemerdekaan berkat perjuangan para pahlawan kita, ulama kita, para santri, pemimpin agama-agamaa kita,dan pejuang dari seluruh pelosok Nusantara</i> (we seize indefence thank’s to the struggle of our heroes, the santris, the leadderrs of our religious and fighters from all corners of the Nusantara) |
| 3. | 6 | <i>Kita harus membuang jauh-jauh mentalitas negatif yang membuat sesama anak bangsa saling mencela, saling mengejek, dan saling memfitnah</i> (we must throw away the negative mentality make felloow childrenn of the |

| | | |
|----|----|--|
| | | nation reproach each other, and slander each other) |
| 4. | 8 | <i>Kita harus ingat bahwa kita pernah menjadi tempat bagi negara lain untuk belajar, belajar tentang islam, belajar tentang seni budaya, belajar tentang ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi dan lain-lain(we must remember that we have been a place for other countries to learn, about islam, learn aabout art, culture, science and technology and soon)</i> |
| 5. | 14 | <i>Kita tidak boleh ragu menjaga kedaulatan kita, menjaga laut kita, menjaga perbatasan kita, menjaga sumber daya alam kita(we should not hesitate to safe guard our sovereignty, safe guard our oceans, safe guard our borders, safe guard our natural resources)</i> |
| 6. | 57 | <i>Dimanapun kita berada, apapun pendidikan kita ,apapun profesi kita, apapun pekerjaan kita, semua punya hak, semua punya kewajiban, semua punya kesempatan yang sama untuk bela negara (wherever we are, whatever our education, whatever our profesion, is whatever our work, all have rights , all have obligations, all have the same opportunity to defend the country).</i> |

Table 4.4 Asyndeton .One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning the researcher found Asyndeton in jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia.Asyndeton is the omission of connjunction between words, phrases, or

clauses which aims to reducing the indirect meaning of the phrase and presents it in concise form.

Table 4.5

pleonasm

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 1 | 24 | <i>Pembangunan yang kita jalankan bersama bukan hanya untuk yang tinggal di kota-kota tapi untuk seluruh anak bangsa, baik yang tinggal di pedesaan, daerah-daerah pinggiran, pulau—pulau terdepan, maupun kawasan perbatasan</i> (The building, we work together is not just for those who live in the cities, but for all the children of the Nation, whether they live in the countryside, the outskirts, the outer island or the border regions) |

Table 4.5 pleonasm. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning the researcher found pleonasm in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Pleonasm is the use of more words than those necessary to denote more sense.

Table 4.6

Tautology

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 1. | 20 | <i>Melindungi segenap bangsa dan seluruh tumpah darah indonesia</i> (safe all society and Indonesian blood) |
| 2. | 29 | <i>Papua harus membeli BBM dengan harga sangat mahal, harganya berpuluh-puluh kali lipat</i> (Papua must buy fuel at very expensive price) |

Table 4.6 Tautology. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning the researcher in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Tautology is needless repetition of the same idea in different words .

Table 4.7
Periphrases

| No | Paragraph | Sentence |
|----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 8 | <i>Kita harus ingat bahwa kita pernah menjadi tempat</i> (we must remember that we were once a place) |

Table 4.7 Periphrases. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning the researcher found Prolepsis in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan. Periphrases is the replacement of a single word by several which together have the same meaning..

Table 4.8
Prolepsis

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 9 | <i>Sebagai bangsa yang besar dengan penduduk Muslim terbesar di dunia, mempunyai ratusan suku dan ribuan pulau, bangsa indonesia harus percaya diri untuk meraih kemajuan, menngelar ketertinggalan dan mewujudkan kejaayaan</i> (as a great nation with the largest muslim population in the world has hundreds of tribes and thousand of islands, theindonesian nation must be confident to achieve progress, catch up, lag and realize |

| | | |
|---|----|---|
| | | the glory) |
| 2 | 47 | Kita juga memberikan dukungan penuh pada kemerdekaan palestina. Kita telah membuka Konnsulat Kehormatan di Ramallah, Palestina.(we also give full support to the indeffence of Palestina, we have opened the honarary consulate in Ramallah, Palestina) |

Table 4.8 prolepses. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning the researcher found Prolepsis in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Prolepses is figure of speech which is used when the idea or argument is given before it occurs in the reality is to persuade the listeners to be sure of what he has stated.

Table 4.9
Hyperbole

| No. | Paragraph | Sentences |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 3 | Kita ini adalah bangsa yang besar |
| 2. | 13 | <i>Kita juga menghadapi tantangan untuk terbebas dari jebakan sumber daya alam</i> (we also face the challenge of getting rid of the trap of natural resources). |
| 3. | 14 | <i>Kita harus berani menjaga setiap jengkal bumi pertiwi untuk kemakmuran rakyat kita</i> (we must keep every inch of the earth for thee prosperity of our people) |
| 4. | 20 | <i>Melindungi segenap bangsa dan seluruh tumpah darah indonesia</i> (protecting the whole Nation and the entire blood of Indonesia). |
| 5. | 50 | Di tengah gelombang globalisasi yang berubah cepat dan ekstrim(in the midle of a wave of rapidly and extreme |

| | | |
|--|--|-----------------|
| | | globalization). |
|--|--|-----------------|

Table 4.9 Hyperbole. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Rhetorical meaning the researcher found Hyperbole. Hyperbole is a deliberate over statement or exaggeration

4.2 Types of figurative Style in Jokowi's Political Speech

figurative meaning is the opposite of literal meaning. figure of speech conveys which the words used to create an effect in expressing a figure, picture or image. Keraf (2009:129) classifies the figurative meaning into some types namely: simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, metonym, irony, antonomasia, hypallage, synecdoche, epithet, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, pun, and sarcasm.

Table 4.1
Simile

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 12 | <i>Sebagai refleksi bersama, kita harus jujur mengakui tidak mungkin bangsa indonesia menjadi bangsa yang maju</i> (As a join reflection we must honestly admit that indonesia is not possible to be a develop a Nation). |

Table 4.1 Simile One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Figurative meaning the researcher found Simile is an explicit comparison between two things which has different reality. Simile found in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia.

Table 4.2
Methapor

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 1. | 2 | Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air |
| 2. | 16 | Tidak ada halangan bagi kita untuk menarik garis tegas karena kita berpegang teguh pada Pancasila |
| 3. | 30 | Tujuh puluh dua tahun kita merdeka, ketika negara-negara lain telah menatap angkasa luar.(our seventy-two years of independence, when other countries have been staring into space) |
| 4. | 35 | Kerja sama kita selama ini dalam meningkatkan kualitas pembangunan manusia telah menuai hasil yang menggembirakan.(Our cooperation so far in improving the quality of human development has reaped encouraging results) |

Table 4.2 Methapor. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Figurative meaning the researcher found Methapor is a style which directly connects seemingly unrelated subject. Methapor found in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia.

Table 4.3
personification

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 44 | <i>Pemerintah juga memangkas berbagai regulasi dan birokrasi yang panjang(The</i> |

| | | |
|----|----|--|
| | | government has also cut down long-range regulatory and biocurring tapes) |
| 2. | 53 | <i>Saya mengajak kita semua untuk terus kerja bersama merawat kematangan demokrasi indonesia .(I invite all f us to continue working together to care for the maturity of indonessian democracy)</i> |

Table 4.3 Personification. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) commonly classification of Figurative meaning the researcher found Personification is attributing or applying human qualities to inanimate object, animal, or natural phenomena.

a. *Pemerintah juga memangkas berbagai regulasi dan pita biokrasi yang panjang* (the government has also cut down long-range rregulatory and biocurring tapes) . The word memangkas is used for cut a hair or grass, however in this sentence the government service are metioned they were solved the problem .

b. *Saya mengajak kita semua untuk terus kerja bersama merawat kematangan demokrasi.*(I invite all f us to continue working together to care for the maturity of indonessian democracy) The word *kematangan*(maturity) in Bahasa Indonesia is used for fruits ,in this word kematangan repetition same with have reeady.

Table 4.4 Metonymy

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|--|
| 1. | 7 | Hanya bangsa yang cepatlah yang akan memenangi persaingan global(only a fast nation will won the global competition) |

Table 4.4 Metonym is a style which replaces the name of something by the name of thing which has the same character or substitution of a word to suggest what is really meant.

Table 4.5
Synecdoche

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 29 | <i>Pemerintah meenerapkan kebijakan BBM satu harga, sehingga Saudara-saudara di Papua bisa menikmati</i> (the government applies begun Policy one price so that brothers in Papua can enjoy) |
| 2. | 32 | Keberpihakan pada 40 persen lapisan terbawah juga dilakukan melalui penguatan Program-program perlindungan sosial dan perluasan cakupan pennerima manfaat(Allignment aat the botton 40 percent of laayer was also undertaken throuh strengthening of social programs and the extent of bineficialy coverage). |

Table 4.5 Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole or the whole for a part. The function of synecdoche in Jokowi's speech is to raise the listeners' thought toward that is being said by Jokowi.

Table 4. 6
satire

| No. | Paragraph | Sentence |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 12 | <i>Tidak mungkin kita menjadi Poros Maritim Dunia ,kalau kita tidak mempunyai peelabuhan-pelabuhan yang menjadi tempat bersandar Kapal-kapal besar</i> (It is unlikely that we become the world's Maritime axis, if we don't have a point to which we can learn laarge ships) |

Table 4.6 Satireisa figure of speech employed to expose and criticize of an individual or a society by using humor, exaggeration or ridicule .

Table 4.7
Sarcasm

| No. | Paragraph | Contents |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 1. | 6 | kita harus meninggalkan warisan kolonialisme yang menjadikan bangsa kita bermental budak, karakter rendah diri, pecundang, dan selalu pesimis melihat hari esok.(We must leave aa legacy of colonialism that makes our nation a sslave mentalityand always pessimistic to see tomorrow) |

Table 4.7 Sarcasm is a form of expression of language which includes the assertion of a statement that is disbelieved by the expresser but this repetition can make be hurt the listener . In this case, the intended meaning is different from the sentence meaning. In the table 4.1 Alliteration which it is include types of Language style by Keraf (2009: 12) classifies into Rhetorical they are namely : alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) the researcher found Alliteration in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Alliteration is a series of words that begin with the same letter or sound. The way of Jokowi speech used Alliteration into sentence they are :

How are Jokowi used language style in political speech

In the table 4.1 Alliteration which it is include types of Language style by Keraf (2009: 12) classifies into Rhetorical they are namely : alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) the researcher found Alliteration in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Alliteration is a series of words that begin with the same letter or sound. The way of Jokowi speech used Alliteration into sentence they are :

a. *Saudara-saudara sebangsa dan setanah air*(fellowmen and the compatriots). The same consonant sound of s, d, and r are repeated in this sentence in order to create beautiful sentence as well emphasize the words.

b. *Pemerintah fokus untuk memerangi kemiskinan, menekan ketimpangan, dan mengurangi pengangguran* (government focus on fighting poverty, pressing inequality and reduce unemployment)

The same consonant sounds of m, k, and p are repeated. The alliteration is constructed by adding affixes. There are four types of affixes, namely prefix, infix, suffix, and confix. The word *memerangi* is constructed by adding prefix *me-* in Bahasa Indonesia and the word *kemiskinan* is constructed by adding confix *kemis-* to form noun, therefore the word *ketimpangan* which constructed by confix by adding confix *ketim-* to form noun. Moreover, the use of conjunction *dan* (and) make it clear.

c. *Bertahun-tahun Saudara-saudara kita di Tanah Papua harus membeli BBM* (many years our Brothers & sisters in Papua must buy BBM)

The repetition of consonant b and s in the sentence is connected to the use of part of speech. In Bahasa Indonesia, prefix *ber-* can construct the verb.

b. *Kita ikut serta dalam upaya memelihara ketertiban dunia berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi, dan keadilan sosial* (we participate in maintaining the world based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice)

The repetition of consonant m, k, and p are repeated. The alliteration is constructed by adding prefix *me-* in Bahasa Indonesia and the word *ketertiban* is constructed by adding confix *keter-* to form noun, therefore the word *kemerdekaan* which constructed by confix *kemer-* to form noun and the word *perdamaian* is constructed by adding confix *per-* to form noun. In Bahasa Indonesia prefix *me-* can construct the verb.

In the table 4.2 Assonance, Assonance which it includes types of Language style by Keraf (2009: 12) classifies into Rhetorical they are namely alliteration, assonance,

anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) the researcher found Assonance in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds or repetition of the same vowel sound in words that follow each other. The way of Jokowi speech used Alliteration into sentence they are alike :

a. Saudara-saudara sebangsa dan setanah air (fellowmen and the compatriots)

The similar vowel sounds of a, u, and e are repeated in this sentence. There is four sentence used vowel similar. It aims to make the idea more artistic.

4.3 Anastrophe is figure of speech in which the syntactically correct order of subject, verb and object is changed..

a. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi juga terus kita jaga agar berkualitas dan berkeadilan. The position of subject pertumbuhan ekonomi is reserved. The sentence begins with a predicate, pertumbuhan ekonomi. This sentence is the inversion of kita juga terus jaga pertumbuhan ekonomi agar berkualitas dan berkeadilan, Jokowi wants to stress the word pertumbuhan ekonomi.

b. Salah satu penggerus daya saing kita adalah korupsi. the subject of the sentence korupsi is reserved. The sentence begins with adverb, salah satu. This sentence is the interversion of korupsi adalah salah satu penggerus daya saing kita, Jokowi wants to stress stress the word salah satu

Table 4.4 Asyndeton . Asyndeton which it includes types of Language style by Keraf (2009: 12) classifies into Rhetorical they are namely alliteration, assonance, anastrophe,

apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) the researcher found Asyndeton in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Asyndeton is the omission of conjunction between words, phrases, or clauses which aims to reducing the indirect meaning of the phrase and presents it in concise form. The way of Jokowi speech used Asyndeton into sentence.. It occurs in sentences written in table 4.4 in addition , the asyndeton in Jokowi's political speech is used to make the listener catch and understand the idea easily

Table 4.5 Pleonasm. Pleonasm which it is include types of Language style by Keraf (2009: 12) classifies into Rhetorical they are namely alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) the researcher found Pleonasm in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Pleonasm is the use of more words than those necessary to denote more sense..Function of pleonasm to make idea clearer or to reinforce his idea.. The way of Jokowi speech used Pleonasm into sentence alike:

a. Pembangunan yang kita jalankan bersama, bukan hanya untuk yang tinggal di kota-kota tapi untuk seluruh anak bangsa, baik yang tinggal di pedesaan, daerah-daerah pinggiran, pulau—pulau terdepan, maupun kawasan perbatasan (The building, we run together is not just for those who live in the cities, but for all the children of the Nation, whether they live in the countryside, the outskirts, the outer island or the border regions.

Table 4.6 Tautology. Tautology which it is include types of Language style by Keraf (2009: 12) classifies into Rhetorical they are namely alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) the researcher found Tautology in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Tautology is needless repetition of the same idea in different words . The way of Jokowi speech used Tautology into sentence alike:

- a. Melindungi segenap bangsa dan seluruh tumpah darah indonesia (protecting the whole nation and the entire blood of indonesia) in paragraph 20.

The words segenap and seluruh (protecting the whole nation)convey the same meaning. Based on KBBI(Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia), those words refer to the same idea

- a. Papua harus membeli BBM dengan harga sangat mahal, harganya berpuluh-puluh kali lipat(Papua must buy fuel at very expensive prices). The words sangat mahal and berpuluh-puluh kali lipat show repetition of the same idea the meaning

Table 4.7 Periphrases. Periphrases which it is include types of Language style by Keraf (2009: 12) classifies into Rhetorical they are namely alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, tautology, pleonasm, periphrasis, prolepsis, syllepsis, zeugma, correctio, hyperbola, paradox and oxymoron. One of language styles by Keraf(2009:12) the researcher found Periphrases in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Periphrases is the replacement of a single word by several which together have the same meaning.. The way of Jokowi speech used Periphrases to create a grader effect that can draw attention of the listeners .it can we see into sentence alike:

a. Kita harus ingat bahwa kita pernah menjadi tempat (we must remember that we were once a place). The phrase tempat (place) it means in Bahasa Indonesia is Wadah which Jokowi wants to explain to Indonesian people that things that wake us about how about success Indonesia at past time

4. 8 Prolepsis figure of speech which is used when the idea or argument is given before it occurs in the reality. The aim of prolepsis used in Jokowi's political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia is to persuade the listeners to be sure of what he has stated.

a. Sebagai bangsa yang besar dengan penduduk Muslim terbesar di dunia, mempunyai ratusan suku dan ribuan pulau, bangsa Indonesia harus percaya diri untuk meraih kemajuan, mengejar ketertinggalan dan mewujudkan kejayaan. (as a great nation with the largest muslim population in the world has hundreds of tribes and thousand of islands, the Indonesian nation must be confident to achieve progress, catch up, lag and realize the glory) In the sentence shows that Jokowi's wants sure and give believability which Indonesian people will be success although society is not yet passed it

b. Kita juga memberikan dukungan penuh pada kemerdekaan Palestina. Kita telah membuka Konsulat Kehormatan di Ramallah, Palestina. (we also give full support to the independence of Palestine, we have opened the honorary consulate in Ramallah, Palestine) The sentence shows he tries to explain that he will commit which we are Indonesian people have given full support to Palestine, although we didn't know that has been true in face reality.

Hyperbole is a deliberate over statement or exaggeration.

a. Kita ini adalah bangsa yang besar (we are the big society). The word “big” in Bahasa Indonesia is only addressed to size a things. Jokowi used word in order to make strong sense.

b. Kita juga menghadapi tantangan untuk terbebas dari jebakan sumber daya alam

(we also face the challenge of getting rid of the trap of natural resources). The words “jebakan sumber daya alam” this word in order to make the strong sense, cause these sense have meaning that Indonesia have been free from a facing difficulted.

c. Melindungi segenap bangsa dan seluruh tumpah darah Indonesia (protecting the whole Nation and the entire blood of Indonesia). The words “ tumpah darah Indonesia (the entire blood of Indonesia)” it is similar with the words Indonesian people willing sacrifice until death, Jokowi used sense with strong stress the words.

d. Di tengah gelombang globalisasi yang berubah cepat dan ekstrim (in the middle of a wave of rapidly and extreme globalization). The word “gelombang” Jokowi’s speech with other created, but it is have same repetition with “changes and development” .

4.2 Types of figurative Style in Jokowi’s Political Speech

Figurative meaning is the opposite of literal meaning. Figure of speech conveys figurative meaning in which the word used to create an effect in expressing a figure, picture or image. Keraf (2009:129) classifies the figurative meaning into some types namely: simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, eponym, metonym, irony, antonomasia, hypallage, synecdoche, epithet, satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, pun, and sarcasm.

Simile is an explicit comparison between two things which has different reality. Simile found in Jokowi’s political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan

Indonesia is to make the listener understand a concept and have better idea toward his statement

a. Sebagai refleksi bersama, kita harus jujur mengakui tidak mungkin bangsa Indonesia menjadi bangsa yang maju (As a joint reflection we must honestly admit that Indonesia is not possible to be a developed Nation). Jokowi used the word “refleksi bersama”. In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia it means “movement of consciousness”. Jokowi used other in the speech as responsibility to audience

Personification is attributing or applying human qualities to inanimate object, animal, or natural phenomena.

a. Pemerintah juga memangkas berbagai regulasi dan birokrasi yang panjang (the government has also cut down long-range regulatory and bureaucratic tapes). The word memangkas is used for cut a hair or grass, however in this sentence the government service are mentioned they were solved the problem.

b. Saya mengajak kita semua untuk terus kerja bersama merawat kematangan demokrasi. (I invite all of us to continue working together to care for the maturity of Indonesian democracy) The word kematangan (maturity) in Bahasa Indonesia is used for fruits, in this word kematangan repetition same with have ready.

Metonymy is a style which replaces the name of something by the name of thing which has the same character or substitution of a word to suggest what is really meant.

a. Hanya bangsa yang cepatlah yang akan memenangkan persaingan global (only a fast nation will win the global competition)

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole or the whole for a part. The function of synecdoche in Jokowi's speech is to raise the listeners' thought toward that is being said by Jokowi.

a. Pemerintah menerapkan kebijakan BBM satu harga, sehingga Saudara-saudara di Papua bisa menikmati (the government applies begun Policy one price so that brothers in Papua can enjoy). The sentence "saudara-saudara di Papua bisa menikmati" represents to the province from the word Saudra-saudara which include Indonesian people.

b. Keberpihakan pada 40 persen lapisan terbawah juga dilakukan melalui penguatan Program-program perlindungan sosial dan perluasan cakupan penerima manfaat (Alignment at the bottom 40 percent of layer was also undertaken through strengthening of social programs and the extent of beneficiary coverage).

Lapisan terbawah represents to the society which have relation from society lowest class from high class should be receiver benefits.

Satire a figure of speech employed to expose and criticize of an individual or a society by using humor, exaggeration or ridicule.

a. Tidak mungkin kita menjadi Poros Maritim Dunia, kalau kita tidak mempunyai pelabuhan-pelabuhan yang menjadi tempat bersandar Kapal-kapal besar (It is unlikely that we become the world's Maritime axis, if we don't have a point to which we can learn large ships). The sentence Jokowi conveys he wants to expose for sure to Indonesian people about him criticize which Indonesia is Poros Maritim Dunia

The Reason of Using Types of Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a form of expression of language which includes the assertion of a statement that is disbelieved by the expresser but this repetition can make be hurt the listener . In this case, the intended meaning is different from the sentence meaning. For example: I didn't attend the funeral, but I sent a nice letter saying I approved of it

a. kita harus meninggalkan warisan kolonialisme yang menjadikan bangsa kita bermental budak, karakter rendah diri, pecundang, dan selalu pesimis melihat hari esok.(We must leave a legacy of colonialism that makes our nation a slave mentality and always pessimistic to see tomorrow) The sentence Jokowi wants to expression he is thinking were corresponding with naturally but it looks like rude and it was make be hurt the listener

B. Research Finding

Research finding from language style of Jokowi's Political Speech

Table 4.4
Rhetorical Meaning

| No. | Names of Language Style used by Jokowi's Political Speech in Rhetorical Meaning | Amount |
|-----|---|--------|
| 1. | Alliteration | 5 |
| 2. | Assonance | 4 |
| 3. | Anastrophe | 2 |
| 4. | Asyndeton | 6 |
| 5. | Pleonasm | 1 |
| 6. | Tautology | 2 |
| 7. | Periphrases | 1 |
| 8. | Prolepsis | 2 |
| 9. | Hyperbole | 5 |

Table 4.5
Figurative Meaning

| No. | Names of language style used by Jokowi's political Speech in Figurative Meaning | Amount |
|-----|---|--------|
| 1. | Simile | 1 |
| 2. | Methapor | 4 |
| 3. | Personification | 2 |
| 4. | Metonym | 1 |
| 5. | Synecdoche | 2 |
| 6. | Satire | 1 |
| 7. | Sarcasm | 1 |

Based on the Data, the researcher found language style used by Jokowi in event

HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia, which it can be argued some of

1. Types of Rhetorical meaning in language style of Jokowi's in Political Speech they are nine namely: Alliteration, Assonance, Anastrophe, Asyndeton, Tautology, Perphrase, Prolepsis, and Hyperbole.

2. Types of Figurative Meaning in language style of Jokowi's in Political Speech they are seven namely: Simile, Methapor, Personification, Metonym, Synecdoche, Satire, and Sarcasm.

C. Discussion

After analysis based on the data collection and data analysis, there are seven teen names of language style used Jokowi in language style of political speech in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. For rhetorical meaning the researcher found there are nine. For language style in figurative meaning there are seven. The researcher analyzed language styles and applied it by theory keraf(2009:12) which classifies language style into Rhetorical and Figuvative Meaning. Rhetorical Meaning consists of they are : Alliteration, Assonance, Anastrophe, Apostrophe, Asyndeton,Polisyndeton, Chiasmus, Ellipsis, Euphemism, Litotes, Tautology, Pleonasm, Peripharasis, Prolepsis, Syllepsis, Zeugma, Correctio, Hyperbole, Paradox and Oxymoron. For Figurative Meaning into some types namely : Simile, Methapor, Allegory, Personification, Allusion, Eponym, Metonym, Irony, Antonomasia, Hypallage, Synecdoche, Ephitet, Satire, Innuendo, Antiphrasis, Pun and Sarcasm.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the whole utterances of Jokowi deliberately, the conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. There are nine rhetorical styles found in Jokowi's in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia. They are alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, asyndeton, pleonasm, tautology, periphrases, prolepsis, and hyperbole. Furthermore, there are seven figurative styles occur in Jokowi's in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia, namely simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, irony, synecdoche, satire, and sarcasm. The rhetorical styles keep maintaining the real meaning, and mostly the use of the style doesn't give particular changing to the meaning of words uttered by Jokowi in his speech. However, the use of figurative style shows the non-literal meaning, since the meaning of the words form new meanings.
2. The process of Jokowi's uses rhetorical and figurative style in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia speech is done by adding more words and explanation, reversing the position of subject, omitting some words, replacing words or phrases, and referring to the grammatical pattern of sentence.
3. The uses of rhetorical and figurative style in Jokowi's in event HUT TNI 72 Proklamasi Kemerdekaan Indonesia are for some purposes, those are: to increase the listeners' taste, to persuade the listeners, to increase the artistic effect, to clarify idea, to influence the listeners' feeling and thinking, to emphasize idea of the speaker and to make the sentence congruent grammatically.

B. Suggestions

In line with the conclusions that have been stated, some suggestions are offered to the readers, especially for those who are interested in doing further study on language style based on the indirect meaning as follows:

1. The way someone use the language style can be a reflection of his character. Therefore for the politicians, they need to make deep consideration in composing their speech. Instead of gaining sympathy, they can get hatred from the listeners.
2. For students , it is recommended to dig their knowledge about language style. Through the knowledge they can communicate with them friends or in society to be able to make good speeches.
3. For other researchers to conduct further research dealing with rhetorical and figurative style found in speeches of other figures, such as the academics in order to find out the differences of styles used by politician and the academics in their speeches.

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APPENDIX 1

THE TRANSCRIPTION UTTERANCES OF THE PARTICIPANTS

JOKOWI'S POLITICAL SPEECH IN HUT TNI KE-72 PROKLAMASI

KEMERDEKAAN INDONESIA

paragraph 1

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim, Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Salam Damai Sejahtera untuk kita semua,
Om Swastiastu,
Namo Buddhaya,
Salam Kebajikan.

Yang saya hormati, Ketua, para Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota Dewan
Perwakilan Daerah Republik Indonesia;

Yang saya hormati, Ketua, para Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota Dewan
Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia;

Yang saya hormati, Ketua, para Wakil Ketua, dan para Anggota Lembaga-
Lembaga Negara;

Yang saya hormati Bapak BJ Habibie, Presiden Republik Indonesia Ketiga;

Yang saya hormati Ibu Megawati Soekarnoputri, Presiden Republik Indonesia
Kelima;

Yang saya hormati Bapak Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, Presiden Republik
Indonesia Keenam, beserta Ibu Ani Yudhoyono;

Yang saya hormati Bapak Try Sutrisno dan Bapak Hamzah Haz;

Yang saya hormati Bapak Boediono beserta Ibu Herawati Boediono;

Yang saya hormati Ibu Shinta Nuriyah Abdurrahman Wahid;

Yang saya hormati Ibu Karlina Umar Wirahadikusumah;

Yang saya hormati, Para Duta Besar Negara-Negara Sahabat dan para Pimpinan
Perwakilan Badan dan Organisasi Internasional;

Paragraph.2

Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah **Alliteration** and **Assonance** Marilah kita
bersama-sama bersyukur ke hadirat Allah SWT, Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, karena
atas karunia-Nya kita dapat menghadiri Sidang Bersama Dewan Perwakilan

Daerah dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia, untuk memperingati
72 tahun Indonesia Merdeka.

paragraph3

Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air **Alliteration, Assonance**
Dalam berbagai kesempatan, saya selalu katakan, kita ini adalah bangsa yang
besar. **hyperbole** Sekali lagi, Indonesia ini adalah bangsa yang besar. Besar, bukan
hanya karena jumlah penduduknya yang lebih dari 250 juta jiwa. Besar, bukan
hanya karena memiliki 17 ribuan pulau. Besar, bukan hanya karena sumber daya
alam yang melimpah.

paragraph4

Tapi, kebesaran Indonesia karena bangsa ini sudah teruji oleh sejarah, bisa tetap
kokoh bersatu sampai menginjak usianya ke-72 tahun. Sementara di beberapa
negara lain, dilanda konflik kekerasan antarsuku, perpecahan antaragama,
pertikaian antargolongan **Asyndeton**, kita bersyukur kita tetap bersatu dalam
bingkai Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia yang berbhinneka tunggal ika.
Bahkan sekarang ini, kita menjadi rujukan banyak negara dalam hal mengelola
kebhinnekaan dan membangun persatuan.

paragraph5

Kita adalah bangsa petarung yang berani berjuang dengan kekuatan sendiri meraih
kemerdekaan. Kita merebut kemerdekaan berkat perjuangan para pahlawan kita,
ulama kita, para santri, pemimpin agama-agama kita, dan pejuang dari seluruh
pelosok Nusantara. **Asyndeton**

paragraph 6

Semua itu harus membuat kita semakin bangga pada Indonesia, negeri yang kita
cintai bersama. Semua itu, harus membuat kita percaya diri untuk menghadapi
masa depan. Kita harus meninggalkan warisan kolonialisme, yang menjadikan
bangsa kita bermental budak, karakter rendah diri, pecundang dan selalu pesimis
dalam melihat hari esok. **sarcasm**

Kita harus membuang jauh-jauh mentalitas negatif yang membuat sesama anak
bangsa saling mencela, saling mengejek dan saling memfitnah **Asyndeton**. Karena
kita adalah bersaudara, saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air.

paragraph 7

Kita harus membangun fondasi kultural yang kuat. Kita harus bersatu dan berdiri
gagah untuk menghadapi tantangan dunia yang semakin kompleks, yang semakin
ekstrim, dan berubah dengan sangat cepat. Hanya bangsa yang cepatlah yang akan
memenangkan persaingan global. **metonym**

paragraph8

Kita harus ingat bahwa kita pernah menjadi tempat periphrases bagi negara lain
untuk belajar, belajar tentang Islam, belajar tentang seni budaya, belajar tentang
ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi dan lain-lain. **Asyndeton** Kebanggaan inilah yang

harus kita rebut kembali, kebanggaan terhadap kreasi dan karya sendiri,
kebanggaan terhadap produk sendiri.

paragraph9

Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air, **Alliteration and Assonance**
Sebagai bangsa yang besar dengan penduduk Muslim terbesar di dunia,
mempunyai ratusan suku dan ribuan pulau, bangsa Indonesia harus percaya diri
untuk meraih kemajuan, mengejar ketertinggalan dan mewujudkan
kejayaan. **prolepsis**

paragraph10

Kita harus percaya pada kekuatan bangsa kita sendiri. Banyak bukti yang
menunjukkan bahwa kita mampu untuk meraih kemajuan. Dulu kita takut
terhadap masuknya bank-bank asing ke negeri kita. Ternyata bank-bank nasional
kita mampu bersaing dan kini telah menjadi bank-bank yang besar, dan modern.
Kita memiliki kekuatan yang sungguh luar biasa yakni anak-anak muda. Anak-
anak muda kita banyak yang menjadi juara olimpiade matematika, fisika, dan
biologi. Anak-anak muda kita telah menunjukan prestasi mereka, mulai dari
menjadi juara hafidz Alquran, berprestasi dalam karya robotik, sangat inovatif
sebagai start-up, dan juga kreatif dalam berkesenian sampai di panggung-
panggung dunia.

paragraph11

Demikian pula dengan industri kreatif dan film-film nasional kita, yang banyak
digerakkan oleh anak-anak muda, semakin digemari dan ditonton oleh banyak
orang. Tapi semua keunggulan itu tidak harus membuat kita terlena, membuat kita
berpuas diri. Masih banyak pekerjaan yang harus kita tuntaskan. Masih banyak
janji kemerdekaan yang harus kita tunaikan.

paragraph12

Sebagai simile refleksi bersama, kita harus jujur mengakui bahwa tidak mungkin
bangsa Indonesia menjadi bangsa yang maju, kalau rumah-rumah rakyat kita di
seluruh pelosok nusantara tidak menikmati aliran listrik. Tidak mungkin kita
menjadi negara yang kompetitif ketika biaya logistik kita mahal. Tidak mungkin
kita menjadi Poros Maritim Dunia, kalau kita tidak mempunyai pelabuhan-
pelabuhan yang menjadi tempat bersandar kapal-kapal besar satire yang
mengangkut produk-produk kita. Tidak akan mungkin menjadi bangsa yang
berdaulat di bidang pangan, kalau jumlah bendungan dan saluran irigasi yang
mengairi lahan-lahan pertanian kita di seluruh penjuru Tanah Air, sangat terbatas.

paragraph13

Kita juga menghadapi tantangan untuk terbebas dari jebakan sumber daya
alam **Hyperbole.** Setelah selesainya booming migas di tahun 1970-an, selesainya
booming kayu di tahun 1990-an, era booming mineral juga telah berakhir. Bahkan
beberapa komoditas lainnya merosot tajam. Karena itu kita harus berubah.

paragraph14

Saudara-saudaraku dari Sabang sampai Merauke, dari Miangas hingga Rote, Kita harus menyelesaikan semua masalah secara cepat. Itu artinya kita juga harus membuat garis tegas. Kita tidak boleh ragu menjaga kedaulatan kita, menjaga laut kita, menjaga perbatasan kita, menjaga sumber daya alam kita.**Asyndeton** Kita harus berani melawan pencurian sumber daya laut kita. Kita berani menenggelamkan kapal ilegal untuk melindungi nelayan kita. Kita harus berani menjaga setiap jengkal bumi pertiwi**Hyperbole** untuk kemakmuran rakyat kita. Kita berani bubarkan Petral.

paragraph 15

Kita berani alihkan subsidi untuk hal-hal yang produktif. Kita tegas menyatakan perang pada bandar- bandar Narkoba yang merusak masa depan generasi muda kita. Kita harus tegas menghadapi infiltrasi ideologi seperti ekstrimisme, radikalisme, terorisme yang merusak sendi-sendi negara kita.

paragraph 16

Tidak ada halangan bagi kita untuk menarik garis tegassimilekarena kita berpegang teguh pada Pancasila, UUD 1945, NKRI dan Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. Kita berani bersikap tegas karena kita memiliki Pancasila sebagai dasar negara, ideologi bangsa dan jiwa kita semua.

paragraph17

Pancasila adalah pemersatu kita semua, yang harus kita hayati, yang harus kita amalkan, yang harus menjadi ideologi yang bekerja dalam kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara. Untuk itu, Pemerintah mengambil inisiatif membentuk Unit Kerja Presiden untuk Pembinaan Ideologi Pancasila atau UKP-PIP yang mendapatkan tugas melakukan pembinaan ideologi kepada seluruh elemen rakyat, termasuk generasi muda, penerus masa depan bangsa.

paragraph18

Saudara-saudaraku di Sabang,Salamu'alaikum,Kruen Semangat! Untuk memenuhi janji kemerdekaan, mengharuskan kita bekerja lebih fokus. Pada tahun pertama Kabinet Kerja, Pemerintah telah meletakkan pondasi pembangunan nasional yang kokoh melalui transformasi fundamental perekonomian dan meletakkan kembali paradigma Indonesia Sentris. Pada tahun kedua, Pemerintah mendorong percepatan pembangunan nasional, baik pembangunan infrastruktur fisik, mempercepat pembangunan sumber daya manusia, serta meningkatkan daya saing untuk mengejar ketertinggalan dengan negara lain. Kita juga melakukan percepatan deregulasi ekonomi dengan mengeluarkan beberapa paket Kebijakan Ekonomi.

paragraph19

Pada tahun ketiga, Pemerintah bergerak lebih maju lagi, fokus pada kebijakan pemerataan ekonomi yang berkeadilan. Tahun 2017 ini adalah tahun kerja bersama untuk pemerataan ekonomi yang berkeadilan bagi seluruh rakyat

Indonesia.

Kita ingin seluruh rakyat Indonesia, di seluruh pelosok tanah air bisa merasakan manfaat dari pembangunan. Rakyat di Aceh, di Papua, Pulau Miangas dan Pulau Rote**pleonasm**bisa menikmati hasil-hasil pembangunan secara merata. Kita ingin para petani, nelayan, buruh, ulama, pedagang pasar, tokoh agama, guru, aparatur sipil negara, TNI, POLRI, pers, budayawan, mahasiswa, dan lainnya bisa bergerak bersama, maju bersama, sejahtera bersama.

paragraph20

Kita tidak ingin kesejahteraan hanya dinikmati oleh seseorang atau sekelompok orang. Inilah janji kemerdekaan yang harus kita segera wujudkan, yaitu melindungi segenap bangsa dan seluruh tumpah darah Indonesia**Hyperbole**, memajukan kesejahteraan umum dan mencerdaskan kehidupan bangsa, serta ikut mewujudkan ketertiban dunia.

paragraph21

Ke sanalah kita bergerak. Dalam tiga tahun terakhir ini, Pemerintah fokus untuk memerangi kemiskinan, menekan ketimpangan, dan mengurangi pengangguran. **Alliteration** Hasilnya, tingkat kemiskinan di Indonesia turun, dari 28,59 juta orang pada Maret tahun 2015 menjadi 27,77 juta orang pada Maret tahun 2017. Begitu juga Indeks Rasio Gini Indonesia, yang mengukur tingkat kesenjangan ekonomi, terus membaik dan mencapai 0,393 di bulan Maret 2017, turun dibandingkan dengan angka bulan September 2014 yaitu 0,414.

paragraph22

Angka inflasi kita juga terkendali di tingkat 2,6 persen dari bulan Januari hingga Juli tahun 2017. Bahkan di bulan Mei 2017, yaitu menjelang bulan puasa, tercatat inflasi kita hanya sebesar 0,39 persen.

paragraph23

Pertumbuhan ekonomi juga terus kita jaga agar berkualitas dan berkeadilan. **Assonance, Anastrophe** Kita harus memastikan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang rata-rata 5 persen per tahun pada periode 2014-2016, bukan hanya dinikmati oleh segelintir orang tapi bisa dirasakan oleh seluruh rakyat Indonesia.

paragraph 24

Oleh sebab itu, pembangunan yang kita jalankan bersama bukan hanya untuk yang tinggal di kota-kota tapi untuk seluruh anak bangsa, baik yang tinggal di pedesaan, daerah-daerah pinggiran, pulau-pulau terdepan, maupun kawasan perbatasan **pleonasm.**

paragraph25

Kita ingin rakyat di perbatasan menjadi bangga menjadi bagian dari Warga Negara Republik Indonesia. Kita ingin rakyat-rakyat di perbatasan merasakan kehadiran Negara melalui pembangunan Pos Lintas Batas Negara (PLBN) di Motaain dan Motamasin- NTT, Skouw-Papua, Entikong-Kalimantan Barat, Aruk-

Kalimantan Barat, dan Nanga Badau-Kalimantan Barat. PLBN adalah beranda terdepan Indonesia yang kita harapkan memunculkan sentra-sentra pertumbuhan ekonomi baru sehingga pembangunan menjadi lebih merata di seluruh pelosok negeri.

paragraph26

Untuk mempercepat pemerataan pembangunan di daerah dan desa, Pemerintah meningkatkan anggaran transfer ke daerah dan dana desa. Melalui program Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) Fisik, Pemerintah meningkatkan akses rakyat untuk mendapatkan pelayanan infrastruktur dasar seperti jaringan air minum sampai ke rumah-rumah warga. Pemerintah juga mendorong pergerakan ekonomi daerah dengan peningkatan presentase kemandirian jalan provinsi, jalan kabupaten/kota dan mendukung irigasi pertanian.

paragraph27

Komitmen pemerataan ekonomi juga diwujudkan melalui peningkatan Dana Desa, yang pada tahun 2017 ini besarnya Rp60 triliun. Dengan dana desa ini, Pemerintah mendorong percepatan pertumbuhan serta pemerataan ekonomi desa.

paragraph28

Dalam mendukung pemerataan, Pemerintah juga mendorong peningkatan rasio elektrifikasi nasional yang mencapai 92 persen pada bulan Maret tahun 2017. Dalam sidang yang terhormat ini, saya ingin menyampaikan ucapan selamat kepada warga Desa Wogalirit, Kecamatan Doreng, Kabupaten Sikka, Nusa Tenggara Timur, setelah 72 tahun merdeka, sekarang akhirnya bisa menikmati layanan listrik. Selamat juga untuk warga desa-desa lain di seluruh Tanah Air, yang tahun 2017 ini bisa menikmati layanan listrik.

paragraph29

Keinginan untuk melakukan pemerataan yang berkeadilan bukanlah sekedar slogan, kita harus betul-betul wujudkan secara konkret. Bertahun-tahun Saudara-saudara kita di Tanah Papua harus membeli BBM**Alliteration**dengan harga sangat mahal, harganya berpuluh-puluh kali lipat**pleonasm**dengan harga yang dibeli oleh saudara kita di pulau Jawa atau Sumatera. Hal ini tidak boleh terjadi di Negeri Pancasila. Untuk itu, Pemerintah menerapkan kebijakan BBM satu harga, sehingga Saudara-saudara kita di Tanah Papua menikmati**Synecdoche**harga yang sama dengan harga di Jawa dan daerah lain di Indonesia.

paragraph30

Saudara-saudaraku di Merauke, Namek-Namuk,
Izakod Bekai Izakod Kai, Satu Hati Satu Tujuan

Tujuh puluh dua tahun kita merdeka, ketika negara-negara lain sudah menatap angkasa luar,**simile** di negara kita tercinta, urusan sertifikasi lahan untuk rakyat belum tuntas-tuntas juga. Akibatnya, terjadi sengketa lahan baik antarwarga, antara warga dengan korporasi atau bahkan antara warga dengan pemerintah.

Karena itu, melalui Kebijakan Pemerataan Ekonomi yang Berkeadilan, Pemerintah melakukan percepatan sertifikasi lahan yang sekarang sudah mencapai 250 ribu bidang.

paragraph31

Pemerintah juga sedang menjalankan redistribusi tanah untuk masyarakat dan sudah memberikan 707 ribu hektar kawasan hutan kepada masyarakat adat untuk dikelola secara produktif. Selain itu, juga sedang dijalankan Program Perhutanan Sosial sehingga rakyat di lapisan 40 persen terbawah mendapatkan akses untuk memanfaatkan hutan bagi kesejahteraan mereka.

paragraph32

Pemerintah juga terus melanjutkan program- program kerakyatan yang sudah dijalankan sejak tahun pertama Kabinet Kerja, utamanya Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH), Program Perlindungan Nelayan, Program Percepatan Pembangunan Rusunawa bagi Masyarakat Berpenghasilan Rendah (MBR), dan program peningkatan kualitas Rumah Tidak Layak Huni (RTLH).

paragraph33

Agar bisa menjangkau 40 persen lapisan terbawah Pemerintah melakukan reformasi kebijakan sehingga subsidi betul-betul lebih tepat sasaran. Pemerintah secara bertahap mensinergikan antar program bantuan sosial serta melakukan pengalihan Beras Sejahtera (Rastra) secara bertahap menjadi bantuan pangan non-tunai. Selain itu, keberpihakan pada 40 persen lapisan terbawah juga dilakukan melalui penguatan program- program perlindungan sosial dan perluasan cakupan penerima manfaat.

paragraph34

Untuk mendukung Usaha Mikro, Kecil dan Menengah, Pemerintah juga terus berusaha menekan tingkat suku bunga Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR). Sekarang ini suku bunga KUR bisa di angka 9 persen. Kita berharap Rp94,4 triliun KUR yang sudah disalurkan di tahun 2016 dapat ikut mengangkat kesejahteraan sektor UMKM. Dengan akses permodalan yang lebih mudah itu, maka kita berharap bisa menggerakkan ekonomi rakyat terutama kalangan pedagang-pedagang kecil. Selain mempermudah akses permodalan, kita juga melakukan revitalisasi pasar sehingga para pedagang bisa berdagang dengan nyaman dan tidak kalah bersaing dengan pasar-pasar modern.

paragraph

35

Saudara-saudaraku di Miangas,
Tabea, Sansiote Sang PatepateSalam,
Kebersamaan dalam Persatuan

Kita harus ingat bahwa membangun Indonesia adalah membangun manusia Indonesia. Alhamdulillah, kerja bersama kita selama ini dalam meningkatkan kualitas pembangunan manusia Indonesia telah menuai hasil yang

menggembirakan**simile.** Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Indonesia bergerak naik dari negara kategori medium high development menjadi negara dalam kategori high human development, dengan angka IPM naik dari 68,90 di tahun 2014 menjadi 70,18 tahun 2016.

paragraph 36

Kenaikan IPM tersebut tidak terlepas dari kerja bersama kita dalam meningkatkan cakupan Program Kartu Indonesia Sehat (KIS), Program Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP), Program Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional (JKN), dan program Pemberian Makanan Tambahan (PMT) untuk anak balita dan ibu hamil.

paragraph 37

Pembangunan sumber daya manusia akan terus berlanjut. Pemerintah bukan hanya konsentrasi untuk mengurangi dampak kekurangan gizi kronis, menekan angka stunting, tapi juga menyiapkan generasi muda yang berkualitas, yang terampil dan siap untuk berkompetisi. Untuk itu, Pemerintah menginisiasi peningkatan kompetensi tenaga kerja, antara lain melalui pendidikan dan pelatihan vokasi. Kita terus memperbanyak dan memperkuat pendidikan SMK dan Politeknik yang harus memiliki keterkaitan dengan dunia industri. Semuanya dilakukan untuk menyiapkan sumber daya manusia yang handal dan tangguh.

paragraph 38

Saudara-saudaraku di Rote, Itanoba, Kita adalah Satu Kesatuan

Pembangunan manusia serta infrastruktur sosial berjalan beriringan dengan percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur fisik. Agar anak-anak kita bisa belajar dengan baik maka pembangunan sarana dan prasarana pendidikan terus ditingkatkan.

Seiring dengan penyiapan sumber daya manusia Indonesia, Pemerintah juga membangun sentra-sentra pertumbuhan ekonomi baru, kawasan-kawasan industri baru di Luar Jawa seperti Kawasan Industri Sei Mangkei di Sumatera Utara dan Kawasan Industri Morowali di Sulawesi Tengah.

paragraph 39

Pengembangan kawasan industri itu didukung oleh pembangunan infrastruktur transportasi untuk memperlancar konektivitas yang menghubungkan setiap jengkal wilayah Nusantara. Kita juga ingin seluruh wilayah Indonesia terhubung baik melalui udara, laut maupun darat. Untuk itu, kita membangun bandara perintis, pelabuhan, jalan paralel perbatasan di Kawasan Perbatasan Wilayah Kalimantan Timur, jalan lintas perbatasan di Papua, dan jalan sabuk perbatasan di Provinsi NTT.

paragraph 40

Perekonomian daerah, terutama di kawasan pinggiran tidak akan bisa bergerak dengan cepat apabila tidak ada tenaga listrik dan prasarana telekomunikasi. Untuk itu, Pemerintah terus mendorong pembangunan energi listrik di 31 lokasi prioritas

dan meneruskan pembangunan berbagai Base Transceiver Station (BTS) sehingga kecamatan-kecamatan di perbatasan dan garis perbatasan NKRI dapat mengakses telepon dan informasi.

paragraph41

Saudara-saudaraku dari Sabang sampai Merauke, dari Miangas hingga Rote,**Alliteration**

Kita akan menjadi bangsa maju yang diperhitungkan oleh bangsa-bangsa lain di dunia apabila kita memiliki daya saing. Salah satu penggerus daya saing kita adalah korupsi.**Anastrophe** Ini musuh kita bersama. Karena itu, di depan Sidang Bersama yang terhormat ini, saya mengajak seluruh rakyat Indonesia untuk bersama-sama memerangi korupsi. Pemerintah mendukung setiap usaha, dari semua pihak, dalam pencegahan dan pemberantasan korupsi serta memperkuat KPK.

paragraph42

Selain memerangi korupsi yang menggerogoti APBN, menggerogoti uang rakyat, kita juga terus menguatkan sistem dan basis data perpajakan nasional. Untuk itu Pemerintah mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Sidang Anggota Dewan yang terhormat, yang telah menyetujui Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang (Perppu) Nomor 1 tahun 2017 tentang Akses Informasi Keuangan Untuk Kepentingan Perpajakan. Kita optimis bahwa dengan Perppu tersebut, APBN Indonesia akan semakin kokoh karena sumber kekuatannya berasal langsung dari rakyat, dan setiap rupiahnya digunakan untuk kepentingan rakyat. Selain itu, Indonesia juga semakin siap menyambut era keterbukaan informasi internasional yang memberlakukan Sistem Pertukaran Informasi Otomatis (Automatic Exchange of Information/AEOI).

paragraph43

Selanjutnya, dalam menatap daya saing Indonesia ke depan, kita harus mengantisipasi perubahan dunia yang sangat cepat dan serba digital. Kita harus terus meningkatkan efisiensi dan daya saing nasional dengan terobosan digital di kerja-kerja birokrasi, pelayanan rakyat, pengembangan UMKM, cara kerja ekonomi nasional dan penyaluran bantuan sosial dan subsidi Non-Tunai.

paragraph44

Pemerintah juga memangkas berbagai regulasi dan pita birokrasi yang panjang**personification** yang selama ini telah membelenggu ekonomi Indonesia, terutama melalui 15 Paket Kebijakan Ekonomi yang telah dijalankan sejak tahun 2015.

paragraph45

Hasil dari berbagai Paket Kebijakan Ekonomi itu terlihat dengan semakin meningkatnya kepercayaan dunia internasional terhadap ketangguhan ekonomi Indonesia. Dalam peringkat Kemudahan Berusaha (Ease of Doing Business/EODB), posisi Indonesia meningkat dari peringkat 106 pada tahun 2016,

menjadi peringkat 91 pada tahun 2017. Begitu pula Indonesia mendapat peringkat investment grade atau layak investasi dari tiga lembaga pemeringkat internasional yang kredibel, yaitu Standard and Poor's Global Ratings, Fitch Ratings, dan Moody's. Bahkan di dalam survei bisnis oleh United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), posisi Indonesia naik ke peringkat 4 sebagai negara tujuan investasi prospektif.

paragraph 46

Anggota Dewan yang terhormat, Hadirin sekalian yang saya muliakan, Salah satu janji kemerdekaan seperti tercantum dalam pembukaan konstitusi adalah kita ikut serta dalam upaya memelihara ketertiban dunia berdasarkan kemerdekaan, perdamaian abadi, dan keadilan sosial. Hal itu mengharuskan kita semua untuk menjalankan politik luar negeri bebas dan aktif. Dalam diplomasi internasional, salah satu keaktifan dan kepemimpinan Indonesia ditunjukkan dengan mendorong Myanmar untuk menyelesaikan konflik di Rakhine state melalui pembangunan yang lebih inklusif, menghormati HAM, dan melindungi semua komunitas. Indonesia juga telah menampung 1.806 migran akibat konflik tersebut, mengirimkan bantuan kemanusiaan, dan membangun sekolah-sekolah di Myanmar.

Paragraph 47

Kita juga memberikan dukungan penuh pada kemerdekaan Palestina. Kita telah membuka Konsulat Kehormatan di Ramallah, Palestina. prolepses Kita juga terus mendorong ASEAN dan PBB untuk mendukung kemerdekaan Palestina. Indonesia juga mengecam keras pembatasan beribadah di Masjid Al-Aqsa bulan Juli 2017. Diplomasi Indonesia bergerak membela rakyat Palestina antara lain dengan mengusulkan proteksi internasional di Kompleks Al-Aqsa.

paragraph 48

Sedangkan dalam diplomasi ekonomi, mesin diplomasi kita juga terus bergerak menggarap pasar- pasar non-tradisional di Afrika, Timur Tengah, dan Asia. Selama setahun ini, PT INKA berhasil mengekspor 150 gerbong kereta api ke Bangladesh, PT Dirgantara Indonesia mengekspor pesawat CN 235 ke Senegal dan Thailand.

paragraph 49

Perlindungan warga negara kita di luar negeri juga menjadi komitmen kita bersama. Selain kita melakukan langkah-langkah perlindungan dan pendampingan pada pekerja migran, kita juga telah berhasil membebaskan sebagian besar WNI yang diculik kelompok teroris di Mindanao dan mengevakuasi WNI yang terjebak dalam konflik ISIS Marawi.

paragraph 50

Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air, Alliteration, Assonance Di tengah gelombang globalisasi Hyperbole yang berubah cepat dan ekstrim, kemandirian bangsa Indonesia adalah pilar yang sangat penting guna mewujudkan

kesejahteraan rakyat dan menegakkan keadilan sosial. Pemerintah terus bekerja keras untuk mewujudkan kedaulatan pangan, dengan meningkatkan produksi bahan pangan strategis, utamanya padi, jagung, daging sapi, cabai, dan bawang merah. Pemerintah juga terus memperkuat kemandirian bangsa melalui inovasi teknologi dan pembangunan pembangkit listrik energi baru terbarukan serta mendorong kenaikan Tingkat Kandungan Dalam Negeri (TKDN) dalam pembangunan pembangkit tenaga listrik.

paragraph 51

Segenap rakyat Indonesia yang saya kasihi, **Alliteration** Anggota Dewan yang saya hormati, Dalam kesempatan ini, di hadapan seluruh rakyat Indonesia, saya ingin menegaskan pentingnya demokrasi serta stabilitas politik dan keamanan guna mewujudkan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh rakyat Indonesia. Melalui demokrasi, kita menjaga kedaulatan rakyat dan kerukunan dalam keragaman.

paragraph 52

Kita patut bersyukur bahwa pelaksanaan Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Serentak tahun 2017 di 101 daerah berjalan dengan aman dan damai. Pemerintah mengucapkan terima kasih atas gotong royong semua pihak, dari lembaga penyelenggara pemilu tingkat pusat dan daerah, aparat TNI dan POLRI, segenap partai politik, termasuk kepada semua calon kepala daerah dan calon wakilnya. Paling utama, Pemerintah mengucapkan terima kasih kepada rakyat Indonesia yang sudah memberikan suaranya, sebagai wujud kegembiraan berpolitik dan kematangan berdemokrasi.

paragraph 53

Saya mengajak kita semua untuk terus kerja bersama merawat kematangan demokrasi Indonesia **personification**, terutama di Pilkada Serentak tahun 2018. Sebagai bagian penting dalam menjaga momentum kegembiraan demokrasi rakyat itu, Pemerintah terus memperhatikan stabilitas keamanan, serta mendorong peningkatan kemampuan, profesionalitas, dan kesejahteraan TNI dan POLRI.

paragraph 54

Pemerintah dan seluruh rakyat Indonesia berterimakasih pada TNI karena selalu setia pada NKRI, selalu siaga menjaga kedaulatan bangsa dan negara, termasuk dari infiltrasi gerakan terorisme global. Pemerintah dan seluruh rakyat Indonesia juga berterimakasih pada POLRI karena selalu menjaga rasa aman masyarakat, termasuk keberhasilan POLRI, BNN, dan Ditjen Bea Cukai dalam membongkar penyelundupan 1 ton sabu.

paragraph 55

Ke depan, TNI dan POLRI harus terus kita perkuat sebab tantangan ke depan sangat kompleks dan berubah sangat cepat. Tantangan pertahanan dan keamanan yang kita hadapi tidak lagi dalam paradigma Jawa Sentris, melainkan Indonesia Sentris. Karena itu, gelar pasukan TNI, serta strategi pertahanan kita, harus bisa menjaga setiap jengkal tanah, setiap ombak lautan, dan setiap kaki langit Tanah

Air Indonesia.

paragraph56

Sedangkan jenis ancaman yang kita hadapi sekarang bukan lagi hanya serbuan dari negara lain tetapi ancaman baru berupa gerakan ekstrimisme, radikalisme, terorisme, perdagangan manusia, kejahatan narkoba, penyelundupan senjata, dan kejahatan siber.

paragraph57

Karena itu, saya serukan kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, untuk terpanggil menjalankan tugas dan tanggungjawab kebangsaan kita untuk ikut serta bela negara. Di manapun kita berada, apapun pendidikan kita, apapun profesi kita, apapun pekerjaan kita, semua punya hak, semua punya kewajiban, semua punya kesempatan yang sama untuk bela negara.**Asyndeton**

paragraph 58

Hadirin yang saya muliakan,Saudara-saudara se-Bangsa dan se-Tanah Air,**Alliteration**

Sebagai penutup Pidato Kenegaraan di depan Sidang Terhormat ini, saya mengajak kita semua yangdiberi amanat oleh rakyat, yang sedang memanggul mandat dari rakyat, agar tetap teguh menjadikan kesejahteraan umum dan keadilan sosial sebagai haluan kerja kita, sebagai tujuan kerja bersama kita, demi terwujudnya Indonesia Raya.

Maka dari Sabang, dari Merauke, dari Miangas, dari Rote, mari kita bersama-sama berseru:

Dirgahayu Republik Indonesia! Dirgahayu Negeri Pancasila!
Terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh,
Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om,
Namo Buddhaya.

Jakarta, 16 Agustus 2017

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

JOKO WIDODO